

SPORTS

THREE SEMI-WEIGHT CLASS IN VARNIA

The results of the Friendship-84 Black Sea International weightlifting tournament held in Varna, Bulgaria, are without precedent. Taking part were 12 countries of three continents. The two days of competitions brought 28 world records, including 17 by Soviet athletes who also improved three national records. At the 1980 Olympics in Moscow there were 18 weightlifting records and there were 23 of them at the 1983 world championship, also held in Moscow. The Los Angeles Olympics did not register any major accomplishment: the champions in most categories are inferior by tons of kilograms to the Varna winners.

As expected, the rates were set by the USSR and Bulgarian weightlifters. Soviet athletes won gold medals in five categories. They also snatched five silver medals. The Bulgarians won five

events and bagged four silver and one bronze medals. The competitions were held on a very high level, precisely as we had expected. TASS was told by Gottfried Schödl, Austria, who is the President of the International Weightlifting Federation. There was tough struggle not only for the medals but also for world records. The history of weightlifting has not yet known such fruitful competitions.

Soviet records have been called fantastic. The Bulgarian Stefan Topurov (under 60 kg) was the world's first man to jerk a weight three times as heavy as his own at the 1983 world championship—180 kg. He now lifted 185 kg. The Soviet Olympic champion Yuri Vardanyan (under 62.5 kg) has established five world records and cleaned 230 kg — an unprecedented weight.



Kulaisi house-building works team struggling it out with Moscow Pili club. Photo by Sergei Proskov

SOVIET RUGBY TO HAVE A NEW CHAMPION

In the focus of the current round of the USSR rugby championship was the game between the champions Lokomotiv of Moscow and constant champions Moscow Region Yuri Gagarin Air Force Academy team. The latter ousted the national champions on their field in Moscow and outplayed them 27-18. It was their third victory over Lokomotiv in this year's championship, after which Lokomotiv had to stay out of the fight for the "gold".

The Air Force Academy are leading with 57 points. In the second place is the team of the house-building works from Ekaterinburg, playing as guests at the pitch of their more experienced rival, the Pili Club in Moscow, beat them 10-3. Ekaterinburg's success is the sensation in this year's championship. It is the first time they have climbed so high on the score ladder. They now have 32 points.

GROWING SUSPENSE IN THE WORLD TITLE MATCHES

(Continued from page 1)

world champion Anatoly Karpov and contender Gennadi Kasparov. This is a hardly surprising. In the Moscow match, the third game on September 14 was cancelled, as the contender took a time-out, the first of the three either player is entitled to in the first round of 24 games. A time-out can be taken not only for an illness, but also for personal reasons. Any three games can be postponed except the

first. After the first 24 games have been played, either player can take an additional time-out in every eight games. Besides, unused time-outs can be accumulated throughout the match. Chess enthusiasts would also be interested to know that under unforeseen circumstances, the chief referee of the match — Grandmaster Svetozar Gligoric of Yugoslavia — has a right to postpone a game to any day at any point prior to the start of a game. This postponement is

counted as one of the three allowed under the rules.

This means, that for the next 22 games, Kasparov has only two more chances to postpone the games. Karpov has three. Let us recall that the score is still 0-0, with the first two games ending in draws all therefore disregarded. Under the circumstances, the number of games is unlimited.

Viktor BABIKOV chess observer

OLYMPIC SOLIDARITY

This is the name of a seminar which is to take place in the Sport Hotel of Moscow from September 20 till September 30, 1984. Its delegates are presidents of national Olympic committees from more than fifty countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

An MNI correspondent has asked Viktor Kholodchik, Executive Secretary of the Soviet National Olympic Committee, to tell our readers about the seminar's programme and tasks.

This is the first time that a seminar is held at the initiative of the Soviet Olympic Committee as part of the IOC programme for Olympic solidarity which envisages help to developing countries. The geography of the seminar is rather broad with most of the countries which have

sent their delegates, having little athletic experience, as they joined the Olympic family fairly recently.

The seminar will be attended by the IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch, the President of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC) Mario Vazquez Rana, the Association's Secretary-General Murian Runke, and the Director of the IOC programme for Olympic solidarity Anselmo Lopez.

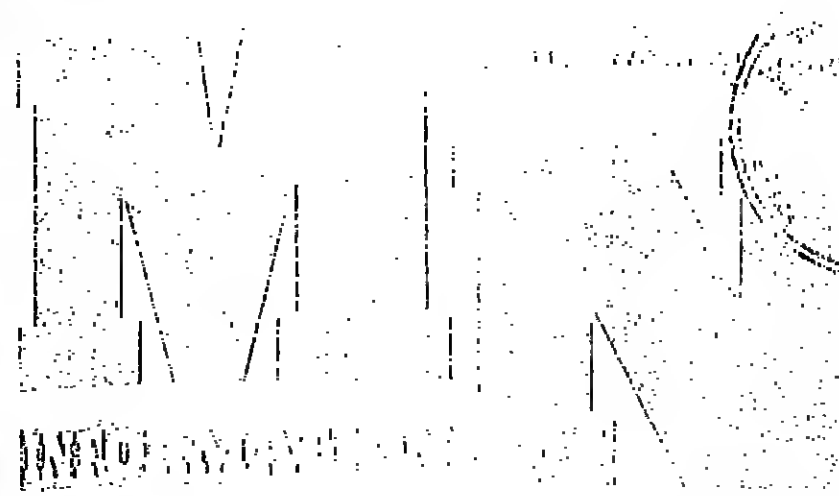
At present, national Olympic

committees have remarkably intensified their activities aimed at increasing their role in the solution of issues vital for the Olympic movement. The Moscow seminar offers a splendid opportunity to exchange views on many of these issues, and to prepare the ground for the General Assembly of the National Olympic Committees to be held in Mexico City early in November.

We hope that our seminar will become a good tradition and make another contribution by the Soviet Olympic Committee to the development and consolidation of the International Olympic movement.

Champion from Dubna

Nadezhda Rummyantseva of Dubna, Moscow Region, has become the overall European water-skiing champion at a competition held in Milan, Italy. She also won the gold medal in figure skiing.



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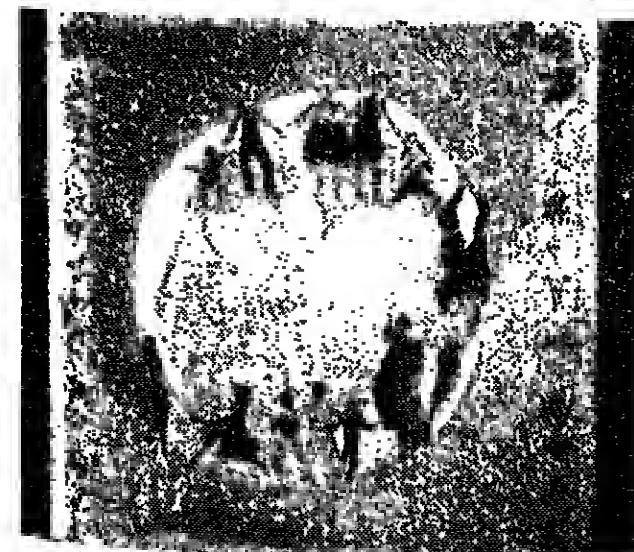
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CHERNENKO ON SOVIET-FINNISH RELATIONS

Konstantin Chernenko said that friendship, mutual trust and productive cooperation have become the hallmarks of Soviet-Finnish relations. They have been and remain invulnerable to changes in the world political climate.

Addressing Finnish TV audience on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of signing the armistice agreement with Finland, the Soviet leader said good-neighbourly relations between the two countries were all the advantages of the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. We build our mutual relations on long-term, principled and firm factors. Our good partnership is reliably safeguarded by the 1948 Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. Not long ago we renewed it. This was until the beginning of the next millennium, the Soviet leader said.

The same safe guarantees are provided by the political and military understanding between the leaders of both countries and the close support which the course of friendship has acquired among the Soviet and Finnish peoples. Chernenko pointed out and gave evidence that the Soviet Union would personally and invariably pursue the policy of good-neighbourliness with Finland. "We and you," said the Soviet leader, "have gained an irreplaceable asset of friendship and mutual cooperation. May this wealth, shared jointly by our countries in the course of many years work, in honest and equitable dialogue, continue to multiply in the future as well. I am convinced that the world community would find many times over to gain its relations between all states were it in the same spirit."



Unusual message from the USA

The symbolic blanket resembling a decorative picture was sent by over one hundred American women living in California. They started it in March 1983 and finished it in winter. The patchwork quilt represents an American quilt in which several participating masters make joint efforts to produce a complex multicoloured design with bits of cloth sewn together by hand.

Several days ago the Peace Patchwork Quilt was brought to Moscow by a group of American women peace activists as a gift to the Soviet people. The money to pay for the tickets of the female relatives and other passengers who wanted to send a message of peace. From Moscow the delegation will travel to Riga and Leningrad, where the Peace Patchwork Quilt will stay.

Text and photo by Sergei FILIPPOV

POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee has considered issues in connection with the construction of factories for the production of 150 hp multipurpose row-crop tractors as well as Diesel engines and fuel systems for them. The use of such tractors will make possible large-scale introduction of industrial methods for cultivating row-crops which take up more than half of the total labour in crop farming.

A resolution passed by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers notes that the construction of these factories will serve as an important condition for successful implementation of the USSR Food Programme.

The Politbureau has also considered measures aimed at implementing the directives outlined by the CMEA Economic Summit Meeting. The resolution outlines specific ways of implementing the decisions taken by the Economic Summit on further development of the socialist economic integration and on putting into effect the jointly worked out long-term economic strategy for the CMEA countries.

The Politbureau determined the main lines of cooperation in designing and introducing essentially new techniques and technologies in a number of industries such as electronics, instrument making, microprocessor technologies, nuclear power engineering, biotechnology and robotics, which must be taken into account in the drafts of the Comprehensive Programme for Scientific and Technological Advance in the CMEA Countries.

The Politbureau also heard a report on the participation of a Soviet military delegation led by Politbureau member and USSR Defence Minister D. F. Ustinov, in the Shield-84 exercise. (Continued on page 2)



Meeting at the Soviet Peace Committee. Left to right: Yuri Zhukov, Metropolitan Filaret and Billy Graham.

Billy Graham's meetings in Moscow

Chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission at the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Alternate Member of the Politbureau and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev received the American public and religious figure Billy Graham at the Supreme Soviet.

Boris Ponomarev has informed Billy Graham about the wide range of the Soviet peace initiatives for strengthening peace and preventing nuclear war and stressed the inevitable desire on the part of the Soviet Union and its leaders to develop constructive relations with the United States and to have honest and serious negotiations to find agreements. In order to safeguard the security of all the countries and nations.

Billy Graham also met Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee Yuri Zhukov. The meeting was attended by Metropolitan Filaret, Chairman of the Peace Committee's Commission on Relations with Religious Leaders for Peace, and other staff

members of the Committee.

The Soviet Union's stance remains unchanged, stressed Yuri Zhukov. We want to see all nuclear weapons removed from Europe, both from the West and from the East, and decisive steps taken to reduce nuclear armaments, the first step towards which is freezing them. These are the slogans under which a 800-thousand-strong demonstration was held in Moscow. Similar demonstrations marched through other cities in the Soviet Union.

Yuri Zhukov spoke about the various contacts which Soviet peace champions maintain with representatives of the peace movements in the United States and other Western countries.

We are concerned with the same problems, particularly the nuclear threat, Yuri Zhukov noted.

Billy Graham agreed to this idea and expressed hope that the meetings between Soviet and American leaders

(Continued on page 2)

IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch gives awards to Soviet athletes

At a ceremony on September 21 in Moscow, the President of the International Olympic Committee Juan Antonio Samaranch has presented silver bars of the Olympic Order to two outstanding Soviet athletes — twice Olympic champion, frequent world champion, Galina Kulakova, and three Olympic and seven times world champion Alexander Medved.

They were rewarded for their contribution to the development of world athletics and for their loyalty to Olympic ideals.

After the ceremony, the IOC President addressed a press conference.

He noted: whatever is happening on Earth is our immediate concern and that is why we are seeking peace. Only peace can open up possibilities for practicing sports.



Last links in the Balkal-Amur Railway being put into place. Photo by Yuri Iyarkin



Moya Chuburdantse (left) and contender Irina Levitina in one of the thrilling moments. Photo by Igor Utkin

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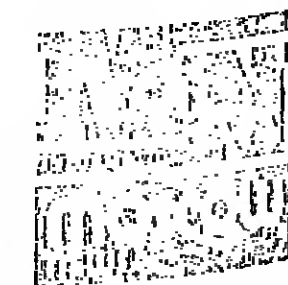
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Lebanon: prospects for settlement

Beirut. UN Undersecretary General Brian Urquhart is touring several countries to the Middle East and holding multilateral consultations on prospects for the participation of the UN temporary forces in Lebanon in the process of political settlement in Lebanon, Reuters news agency reports.

During his stay in Lebanon, Mr. Urquhart had meetings with the country's President, Amin Gemayel, Prime Minister Rachid Karamé, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces M. Aoun. Mr. Urquhart has

described these meetings as highly valuable for future efforts to normalize the situation in Lebanon and for cessation of Israeli occupation of the southern parts of that country. A spokesman for the UN Headquarters in New York has said that the possibility of expanding the functions of the UN contingent in Lebanon is not ruled out. However, the invaders' provocative proposal that their troops be used as a buffer between Israeli and Syrian troops in the Bekaa Valley has been categorically rejected.

WHAT IF REAGAN IS REELECTED?

Washington. The former American Vice-President Walter Mondale, running for the Presidency from the Democratic Party, has described the Reagan administration's approach in arms control problems as a major failure.

In an interview to the newspaper, "The New York Times", he pointed out that the administration is responsible for the breakdown of the arms control talks in Geneva. Authoritative experts emphasize that during the talks on limitation and reduction in strategic arms, the American administration was making deliberately unacceptably proposals. W. Mondale stressed and added that the incumbent president had hurried the SALT-2 Treaty. At present, Reagan is preparing

to subvert the Soviet-American Treaty of 1972 on limiting the antimissile defence systems and intends to launch his "star wars" programme, which will bring about another dangerous twist in the arms race.

The Democratic candidate has also criticized the policies pursued by official Washington in such explosive areas as Central America and the Middle East. Addressing an election rally in Washington, W. Mondale pointed to the danger of American intervention in Central America: If Reagan is reelected, his policies will result in the involvement of American troops in a war in Central America. This will bring us still closer to the brink of a nuclear disaster, W. Mondale stressed.

Americans to design new ABM system

Washington. Spokesmen for the US Defense Department have announced that the Air Force Lt. Gen. Abrahamson who is in charge of a programme to design an ABM system with elements based in space has sent special letters to the Pentagon's contractors—"consultative" scientific and technological firms with an order to start developing an "overall project" for a future antimissile system. Each of the companies will have a million dollars allotted for this purpose. The designs from the "consultative" firms

will serve as basis for the preparation of the "best possible model". In the 1985 fiscal year, the United States plans to spend nearly two thousand million dollars on research for the new ABM system, and in the subsequent five-year period — up to 27 thousand million, in order to hit the enemy missiles, the Pentagon plans to use such sophisticated types of weapons as particle beams, laser, beam and anti-missile strike systems, and also stations orbiting the earth.



How can I save it when it is so dear to my heart?

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

AMERICAN PRESENCE ON OKINAWA

Tokyo. The American "green heretics" are again being stationed on Okinawa. To begin with, a special battalion of 300 is being shifted there from the United States.

The island has been converted into a huge American military base. According to official statistics, the number of US troops

here is 35 thousand. The military bases take up 20 per cent of the island's territory. Concentrated on Okinawa is half of the strike forces of the American Air Force in the Pacific area. Another American installation on the island is an electronic surveillance centre.

Beirut bomb blast kills and injures 100

Beirut. A powerful blast shook the American Embassy building in Antlions, an eastern suburb of Beirut, killing and wounding one hundred people. A spokesman for the US State Department says two American citizens were killed and the American Ambassador in Lebanon R. Bartholomew was wounded and

taken to hospital. The British Ambassador, who was in the building at the time, was also wounded.

The Beirut correspondent of the France-Press news agency says the responsibility for the blast has been claimed by the Muslim organization Al-Jihad al-Islami.

Politbureau weekly meeting

(Continued from page 1)

discussing the results of the visit to Ethiopia of a CPSU delegation led by Politbureau Member, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee G.V. Bessonov, which attended the Congress of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia. The Politbureau approved the delegation's work. It noted the founding of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, which is guided by the ideas of scientific socialism, marks a new stage in the Ethiopian revolution and is an event of international significance. In discussions with Ethiopian leaders the delegation touched on specific measures to be taken to further strengthen friendly relations between Ethiopia and the USSR.

Billy Graham's meetings in Moscow

(Continued from page 1)

It would set the beginning for an improvement in relations between the two countries.

The church in the Soviet Union is very patriotic, Gromov said. Its desire for peace is immense and understandable as is understandable the fear of all the people in your country which sustained devastating losses in war.

Then the floor was taken by Metropolitan Filaret. Our state has proclaimed its Decree on Peace at its 15th anniversary and this cannot but be in harmony with our Christian beliefs. Our public Commission of the Peace Committee reflects the desire of our society for the aspirations of all the Soviet people in the fight for peace.

Text and photo by Vladimir BRODITSKI

Genocide in figures

Poom-Penh. 3,314,788 Khmer, including 1,927,000 peasants, were murdered by the Pol Pot regime in concentration camps and prisons during the last three years of rule in Kampuchea. 305,417 factory workers and state employees were tortured to death in the regime's prisons. These are additional figures were released by the special commission investigating crimes of the Pol Pot regime. About 200,000 Kampuchean writers and poets, the cream of the Khmer literature, died after their torture and atrocities. The churches destroyed health and education personnel methodically and in cold blood—about 18,000 and in cold blood—about 18,000 or almost 90 per cent of all those employed in these fields. Pol Pot's men murdered 99 per cent of the Kampuchean students that is, more than 10 thousand young men and women.

Peace prospects in Chad

Addis Ababa. The Organization of African Unity has expressed satisfaction with the peace decision taken by the Chad government and the Libyan government and the withdrawal of their troops and military hardware from the territory of Chad beginning September 25, says a press release circulated by the OAU Secretariat.

The entire African community welcomes this decision and expresses hope that it will serve as a guarantee of territorial integrity and peace on the road to the long-suffering people of Chad. The African community has expressed the hope that the decision will serve as a guarantee of territorial integrity and peace on the road to the long-suffering people of Chad. The African community has expressed the hope that the decision will serve as a guarantee of territorial integrity and peace on the road to the long-suffering people of Chad.

DESPITE THE PRESSURE

Brussels. The Belgian Government has decided to allow the export to the USSR of several types of metal-processing lathes. They were manufactured by Peugeot and an agreement for their supply had been concluded a year ago. But, following USA and NATO interference and pressure, the Belgian Government did not allow the first batch to be delivered to the customer.

The Belgian Council of Ministers decided to remove the obstacles in the way of the lathes sent by the USSR.

EXPLOITING THE OLD MYTH

Tokyo. A White Book on defense matters prepared by the war department and approved by the government has been published in Japan.

As in previous years, the conclusions and recommendations contained in this document are based on a false contention that the "growing Soviet threat". Previously this absurdly needed to build up Japan's military muscle. This year's edition of the White Book is widely being used to justify the aggressive course in various parts of the world and for intensification of joint military actions embarked upon by Washington and Tokyo. The two sides share their full support for the shipment of American first-class weapons in Western Europe and for the American fleet's ships of the American Pacific Fleet to the Far East and the Pacific. The White Book also sets an accelerated development of Japanese war industries.

Pakistan to buy American weapons

Dhaka. The Indian Defence Ministry has information that the Pakistan government has concluded a new multimillion contract with the American General Dynamics concern for the delivery to Pakistan of the modified Hawk air-to-air rockets to be used on F-16 fighters. The deal has most up-to-date radar equipment for detection of targets and for rocket guidance.

Talks are going on with Pakistan representatives on the purchase of the OV-10 Mohawk aircraft. The United States has offered the Pakistani army 240 and C-470 planes which are as command posts for conducting military operations in the air.

AFGHAN CONTRAS SENTENCED TO DEATH

Kabul. The Bakhtiar news agency reports that the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has approved the death sentences passed by the special revolutionary tribunal on eight chiefs of gangster-style organizations and that the criminal have been executed. They have been found guilty of killing government officials, setting fire to schools and government offices, and of other acts of violence and terror.



The many-million strong Indian people are ever more united with the peace forces on our planet to an active struggle against aggressive policy of the present US administration. Thousands upon thousands of people, representing the broadest sections of the republic's population, participate in rallies and demonstrations to express their concern over the nuclear arms race and the threat to world peace. The above picture shows an anti-American demonstration near the US Embassy in New Delhi.

NATO and nuclear modernization

Washington. Reinforcement of NATO's nuclear forces in Europe, accelerated accumulation of the stocks of conventional weapons, and further drawing of American elites into Washington's military preparations constitute a programme devised by the US administration for the North Atlantic Alliance. The main provisions in this programme have been outlined in two reports which President Reagan has sent to Congress. One on the state of NATO's nuclear forces, and the other on recommendations to build up conventional weapons.

Distorting the picture of the alignment of forces in Europe,

and resorting to crude inventions about "the Soviet military threat", the president demands that the process of modernization of nuclear and conventional weapons of the North Atlantic Alliance should continue.

In saying this, the head of the White House points out that emphasis should be on strengthening NATO's nuclear forces, first and foremost, on the role of their "survivability". In this way, the US president has actually confirmed that he still bases his military strategy on the insane doctrine of waging "limited" and "protected" nuclear wars in Europe.

Science and technology

PLOUGH FOR DEEP LOOSENING OF SOIL

Taking advantage of the national mechanization Institute, the British firm, Howard Rothery Co. Ltd., and the ICI have designed a "Pamplough" for deep loosening of the soil which disposes with the use of a moldboard. The new plough consists of a frame which has bodies shaped like straight moldboards which enter the soil at an angle. Loosening it completely and efficiently, the implement does not destroy the soil nor does it turn it upside down.

The new deep plough has won popularity not only in Britain, but in other countries as well. It has withstood practical tests in Canada, France, Australia, and many other countries. Used in the fields with very hard soil, it increases the yields of grains by 0.3 tonne per hectare and even higher.

INSTALLATION FOR REMOVING TREE STUMPS

Staff members of the Institute of Technology and Mechanization in the German Democratic Republic have designed a special drilling installation for removing tree stumps in orchards and parks. The installation operates in combination with a hydraulic clamshell excavator. The main working tool of the installation is a tubular cylinder 820 millimetres in diameter. Its lower part has a cutting saw-toothed edge. With the help of the excavator and a vibration machine, the cylinder is sunk into the soil around the stump to the depth of 1.2 metres. After it has cut off the roots it is filled with the stump with the excavator boom. A stump takes no longer than 15 minutes to be removed.

OF INTEREST

20th-century caravels

Three caravels "Santo Maria", "Pinta", and "Nina" will leave Spain in 1998 for a voyage to the shores of America, along the route used by Christopher Columbus, in commemoration of the 500th anniversary of his discovery of America.

The building of the three caravels will begin in the near future. The caravels are supposed to look as much as possible like those which were used in 1492 when the expedition set off in search of a shorter route to India.

'Refreshing Iglesias'

Reporters from the United States say the Spanish singer, Julio Iglesias, known for his right-wing views, recently signed a contract worth 20 million dollars with the famous Coca-Cola firm. From now on, his image and commercial success will be linked, at least until the end of the contract, with the Coca-Cola brand.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

OMINOUS APPOINTMENT

It has been decided by B. Rogers, NATO's Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, to put West German General H.-J. Meck in charge of planning NATO's requirements for nuclear weapons and their use in the European theatre of operations. This is the first time that a representative of the West German Bundeswehr has been entrusted with elaborating plans for operative use of nuclear weapons in case of war, writes I. Voinov in the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

It is evidently up to the NATO's leaders to decide who to put in charge of what duties in its headquarters. Nevertheless, the very appointment of a West German general to a post immediately linked with nuclear policy and specific plans for use of nuclear weapons by the NATO bloc cannot be anything but ominous. This action stresses West Germany's military and strategic importance, which has grown over the past few years as a state on whose territory NATO's most powerful nuclear potential is being deployed and built up at an unprecedented rate in Europe.

MORE OSTENTATIOUS THAN CONVINCING

The American mission at the United Nations in New York is right across the road from the United Nations Headquarters, writes V. Vostels in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. However, the sentiments dominant in the United Nations and the position taken by the American UN delegates are separated by a chasm. Nowhere else than at the United Nations can one clearly see the fact that aggressive imperial policies pursued by the present masters of the White House run contrary to the vital interests of the overwhelming majority of states. It is no wonder, therefore, that no other delegation at the United Nations says "No" to so many resolutions, put to the vote and supported by an absolute majority, as do the Americans. At times, the United States stands absolutely alone. This is what happened at the previous session during the UN vote on the resolution aimed at preventing the arms race from spreading to outer space. Those who sow the American delegate, the only one in the Assembly Hall, to push the "No" button, will never believe that the Reagan administration is seriously ready for talks on space with the Soviet Union or for businesslike discussions on matters involved in the limitation of the arms race. The behaviour of little American representatives at the United Nations is more eloquent than the ostentatious postures of the White House.

WHAT IS OFFICIAL BONN UP TO?

Analysing the causes of Bonn's negative reaction to the Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti's statement that there are two German states and that they should be regarded as they are, Vyngny Gritsyuk poses the following questions in TRAVDA:

What is not to the liking of the political forces in Bonn's present coalition government when people raise issue of inviolability of existing European borders and irreversibility of the situation that has evolved as a result of the peoples' victory in World War II and of postwar developments?

What is it that they are striving for on the Rhine? The immediate minimum aim is elimination of the German Democratic Republic. This has long been a goal of the German imperialist reaction to the declaration of the Italian Foreign Office is closely examined.

And, finally, although the ruling West German circles loudly disavow themselves from revenge-seeking and give assurances of their goodwill, does this find substantiation in the official Bonn polemics against the indisputable truth of the danger and inadmissibility of any thoughts of reshaping the existing map of Europe?

PALESTINIAN PROBLEM IS POLITICAL ISSUE

Commenting on Washington's and Tel Aviv's policies in the Middle East, IZVESTIA's political observer Konstantin Gelvandov is answering in the negative to the question of whether the American and Israeli partners have achieved their goal in the Middle East. He believes that those who are blinded by political dogmas, like the Zionists, had a different dream. The Palestinian people, both on occupied territories and in exile have not only refused to put up with the role which they were assigned under Tel Aviv's and Washington's scenarios, but they also continue their courageous struggle for the right to have a state of their own. In the course of this continuing struggle they set up the Palestine Liberation Organization which has passed through many trials to become the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. It has been officially recognized by the United Nations, and is taking an active part in all its activities, while the Palestinian Resistance Movement has become an advance guard of the national-liberation movement in the Arab world.

The Palestinian problem is a political in nature, and a political settlement should be found for its solution. Attempts to solve it by military means alone will lead nowhere, as we can see all too clearly from the course of history.

Robbing museums

Rome. Italy is famous for its rich art and cultural treasures which cause world-wide interest. However, this heritage is depleting because of the inadequate protection system, absence of proper maintenance conditions, and insufficient financing of restoration work.

Over the past few years, more than nine thousand cases have been registered when museums and other ancient monuments have been robbed, with 165 thousand works of art stolen.

Most of these invaluable treasures fall prey to wealthy foreigners who buy them for their own collections, making them inaccessible to those who are fond of antiquities.

VIEWPOINT

Edgar CHEPOROV

Responsibility to mankind



Each UN member-state bears responsibility to its own people and to the entire mankind. In the nuclear age this responsibility consists of actions taken to prevent a global military disaster. One can judge the awareness of this responsibility from the ideas and initiatives put forward by various countries in the United Nations, the proposals they support or reject.

Let us examine the numerous peace initiatives which the Soviet Union has to its credit at the United Nations. The most important of these is the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Moscow also believes that nuclear powers should subject themselves to a certain "code" — binding standards of behaviour which will eventually free mankind from the nuclear threat. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries have put forward a set of measures aimed at limiting nuclear weapons, including their elimination. It has also come out with the idea of concluding a

treaty on a total ban on all nuclear weapons tests. At Soviet initiative, the socialist and non-aligned countries have come against nuclearization of outer space. The list could be continued at length.

While pulling forward its peace initiatives, the Soviet Union is acting in the interests of the entire mankind. This is why its proposals find such a broad recognition at the United Nations. At the same time the Soviet Union practically demonstrates its support for United Nations' principles and shows an example of unswerving observance of its Charter. The UN Secretary-General J. Perez de Cuellar notes that the firm support which the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is giving to UN efforts to ensure peace, security, justice and progress is decisive for the organization.

Let us look at what is characteristic of the United States' activities as a UN member. It will be recalled that Washington has so far failed to give an abiding call not to be the first to use

nuclear weapons. It would be a logical step for the 39th Session of the UN General Assembly to give a careful consideration to the proposal made by a number of states that such commitment should be made by all nuclear powers in a document that would have the status of international law.

The United Nations has repeatedly called for the conclusion of a treaty on a complete ban on all nuclear weapons tests. Washington, on its part, has intentions of starting any discussion on this issue. The United Nations has declared that outer space should be used for peaceful purposes only. The United States is the only country which has voted against this. The international community has every right to expect the problem of preventing militarization of outer space to be given the appropriate consideration at the 39th Session.

American representatives at the UN reject Soviet proposals and denigrate Moscow's poli-

cies threatening with all sorts of "crusades". However, this is not simply a matter of the United States engaging in a confrontation with the Soviet Union. American policies are more and more getting into conflict with the interests of a great number of nations, and are at variance with the principles of the United Nations Organization.

What conclusions does Washington draw from this situation? It threatens to withdraw from the United Nations, and accuses the world body of having its activities "politicized". However, the desire on the part of some states to preserve peace and to attempt by others to put the world on the brink of nuclear disaster are manifestations of political lines. One cannot escape from politics when issues such as aggression against Lebanon, occupation of Grenada, the situation against Nicaragua, and many others come up for discussion.

The stand taken by the United States and a number of its allies prevents, in fact, the peaceful solution into the UN Charter from being fully realized. The United Nations will play a mere constructive role, so far as the fate of the world is concerned, if it is more consistent in its opposition to the policy of confrontation and if it acts more decisively to rid mankind of the nuclear threat. We in the Soviet Union have every confidence that the United Nations can, and should, fulfil its historic mission responsibly and with honour.

**BOTH CLASSICS
AND FOLKLORE**

●A scene from the opera, "Don Carlos" by Verdi. Krog Philip — Photos by Andrei Stepanov

GEORGI TARATORKIN



Merla and MARKOV.

"The Little Golden Calf" presents a Khrennikov's theatre's company which started more than thirty years ago. That was when the young unknown composer was first by Nemirovich-Danchenko to theatre to compose "The In-Law Without Kith or "Dorothea", and now the "Little Golden Calf". The performance will take place next February.

Janssen's album is only exhibit at the Pushkin Museum received from the The museum collections include translations of Pushkin's works published by Western firms. These include volumes of translations by several generations of people and Verlag (Frankfurt/Main), elegant pocket published by Philipp Reclam (Stuttgart), a story by Baranskaya ("A Dress for demo Pushkin") published Sulirskamp Verlag. Nalinskaya worked for a deputy director of the Pushkin Museum.

'S ON!

Obretsov Central Puppet Theatre (3 Sadovaya-Samotachnaya St). 22 — "This Is Central Puppet Theatre Broadcasting". 23 — "An Unusual Concert". 24 — Pospelova, "The Princess and the Echo".

buys lathes, electric motors, Lada cars, etc.

Herman Linka said his firm was very pleased with the results of the exhibition at which he had a number of mutually beneficial meetings, exchanged views, and outlined specific steps for expanding cooperation.

USSR DAY AT LIEGE FAIR

The traditional USSR Day was a great success at the 29th international Trade Fair in the city of Liege. Dedicated to this event was a meeting which representatives from Soviet foreign

November 1984, it is planned to smelt the first batch of steel at the Bysalorussian Steel Works in the town of Zhiobino. The works, designed by the German firm of Voest-Alpine, will be built with the participation of the firm's specialists. It will be capable of producing 720 thousand tonnes of metal a year, of which 500 thousand will be rolled steel.

In the plant, Bysalorussian and Austrian specialists in one of the sections of the plant work.

Possibilities in these areas are demonstrated by the Soviet display at the Liege Fair, Soviet cars and industrial equipment, photographic cameras, books and many other items shown in Liege are well known to Belgians and are in great demand. Representatives of the country's business community believe that the contacts established during the Fair will promote mutually beneficial economic links between the two countries.

A Soviet delegation led by A. Yezhavsky, Minister of Tractor and Agricultural Machinery of the USSR, has visited the FIAT factories in Lince, Bari, Modena and Turin where he held negotiations with FIAT's President G. Agnelli.

The FIAT press department circulated release stating that the two aides expressed mutual satisfaction with their talks. They were constructive and aimed at promoting further development of cooperation between FIAT and the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machinery of the USSR.

At the Prague restaurant the Spanish Bobadilla firm has held a symposium-tasting of wines and dishes of the Spanish cuisine.

Our aim is to acquaint the participants in the symposium with the products of our firm; wines, Hares and broods, and give them opportunity to taste the most popular Spanish dish — paella, said its director Alvaro F. Bobadilla.

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'Casa-mare', or Moldavian hospitality

The biggest room in the National restaurant has been turned by designers into a "piece" of Moldavia: walls hidden behind a willow-vine fence, tapestry and carpets featuring ethnic designs, and amboldered towels. Fairy and other artifacts stand on long tables. The air fills with alluring appealing aromas: a lot of spices. Cooks in traditional and Singaporean restaurants, the most famous in Khimnary, offer foreign visitors in Moscow traditional Moldavian foods: claboda—bean soup, ham-style macaroni, stuffed tomatoes and stuffed cabbage-rolls wrapped in grapevine leaves, Balkan steak, hominy with

cheese made from sheep milk and sour milk—a constant dish on a Moldavian table. And the wines of the sunny Moldavia. Their lones have crossed the borders of that republic. Moldavian wine is exported to almost 40 countries. A Moldavian wine-sampling organized here was grooved with folk melodies played by the Tineretor ensemble of the Klahnevo youth centre.

During the very first day of the wine-sampling National was visited by travellers from Holland, France and the USA.

"Our cooks and confectioners pilfered from the Moldovian food days by borrowing Moldavian experiences and secrets," MNI was told, by Yakovlevna Brevevo, the director of Infoturist National hotel complex. Last August she also sponsored a sampling of Uzbek food. Now National has a bar named Vostok (Orient) serving Uzbek rice dishes, shish kebabs and other dishes.

Marina ANIAROVA